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Shipping in the opinion of the board's chairman. When he declares that American ships are required to have too many men it is only saying in other words that there is need of revising the laws that govern our shipping that it may continue to do business as against that of foreign nations where expenses are less and requirements less severe. Thus it would appear that the shipping problem is far from a complete solution.

NO PLACE FOR US.
If Poland had given consideration to the manner in which the United States had dealt with the requests that were made by Germany it must have realized that it would have undertaken to lend its influence to away the opinion of the allies regarding the Silesian trouble. Thus when Secretary Hughes tells the Polish minister that it cannot accept his suggestion it is only what should have been expected.

It has already been determined by the allies how Upper Silesia should be disposed of. That was agreed to in the Versailles treaty and the methods defined in that document are at the present time under execution. It is interference therewith on the part of certain Polish elements that has developed the present crisis and confronted the allies with the question as to whether they are going to stand together in the carrying out of the terms or whether some new influence is going to avert them from their course and open up anew a dangerous situation.

Plainly it is a problem that Europe must deal with. From the British comes the demand that the terms of the agreement should be carried out, while France because of the close relationship that has been established with Poland since the armistice has much sympathy for that country and is of course strongly opposed to any participation by the German forces in restraining the Poles. Whatever may be the position of the respective allied nations as to how Silesia should be divided, there is no reason why Germany should be expected to put down any trouble in that province. It would be as improper as it is for the Polish forces to be making trouble there at the present time, and even worse since German participation would have called approval into the situation.

But into the situation the United States has no desire to project itself. It is one of those European muddles from which it wishes to keep aloof and that view is made plain in the reply of Secretary Hughes to the Polish suggestion.

FRANKLIN K. LANE.
For a number of years Franklin K. Lane has been prominently before the eyes of the public because of the positions he has held and the manner in which he has discharged his duties in connection therewith. How well he served and how deep an impression that service made is indicated by the assertion which has been freely made to the effect that he had been in this country he would have stood high in the list of those favored for presidential candidates. The fact that he was born in Canada, although from the time he was a very small boy he had lived along the Pacific coast of this country, was enough to disqualify him for such an office but it didn't decrease the appreciation that was manifested for his ability. Perhaps the fact that he was identified with the democratic party was responsible for the fact that he was not more successful in running for office in his own state of California, but regardless of his qualifications nevertheless extended far beyond party bounds.

It was in fact that he was brought into national prominence by President Roosevelt 16 years ago when he was named a member of the interstate commerce commission in which body he rendered valuable service and where he was when he was selected by President Wilson as a member of his cabinet. There Mr. Lane demonstrated again his broadmindedness and a determination to bring the department of the interior to a higher standing. He showed himself to be a worker, a forward-looking and a man of good judgment, although that somehow did not appeal to President Wilson to the extent that might have been expected. There developed an estrangement that was undoubtedly the cause of his resignation over a year ago from the cabinet.

In the death of Franklin K. Lane the country has lost a strong man at a time when he was in a position to render his best service. He may have been born in Canada but he was unquestionably thoroughly developed as an American.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
Conditions are getting back to normal. New York reports say bookshelves and nickel shins.

May is a little bit hard on the fellow who expects his home garden to show definite progress every day.

The time is ripe now for the rushing of the war correspondents to the coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky.

The man on the corner says: These are the days when secrecy makes the back to the farm movement interesting.

The voters of Norwich can be relied to stand by those who have stood by them and prevent our municipal affairs from taking any backward move.

If, as claimed, Germany has the best labor in the world it is an excellent time to put it to work and show how quickly the reparations can be paid off.

It begins to look as if Germany's agreement to meet the reparations demands would relieve some of the tension concerning the disarmament situation.

The ranks of the old veterans are thinning but there will be need of a number of automobiles to give them transportation in the Memorial day parades.

Prominent society people have objected to being drawn into a New York divorce case even as witnesses. It would have been different had they been on the stage.

General Wood and ex-Governor Forbes are getting a big reception in the Philippines, and there are those coming hundreds of miles to oppose casting the islands adrift.

Count Rostoff may have no worry that the United States will oppress Japan. Opposing such a thing by other means cannot undertake any such policy itself.

By signing the bill amending the Sullivan law the governor of New York puts into effect a measure that will permit citizens of that state to possess firearms in their homes for purposes of protection. Many have them anyway. All the crooks do, so why not the innocent?

But it is evident that the matter of arms isn't the only thing that is hand-

HER INTERESTED RELATIVES

"I wish I knew what to do about father," wailed the very pretty girl to the sympathetic bachelor uncle. "It is just awful!"

"What has he been up to now?" queried the bachelor uncle. "It's a shame how fathers do bother their children!"

"It's the way he acts about men," explained the very pretty girl in desperation. "Most always he takes violent dislikes to my callers, and that is dreadful—but when he does like them it is worse, because I never see anything of them!"

"He likes them so much that the minute they get inside the house he pounces on them and drags them off into his den and gives them expensive cigars and wants to know what they think about the league of nations, the price of steel and what Japan may be going to do to us and if it isn't why isn't it? Then he tells me they are very intelligent young men, most exceptional, in fact, and that if I will bring men like that around he has no objection at all to them—and there am I on the side lines, so to speak, without the remotest chance even to wigwag hello at them?"

"If they are clever young men," frowned the bachelor uncle, "they would make their escape and all would be well! Have the youths of today no ingenuity?"

"They wouldn't dare try to escape," the very pretty girl told him with a frown of surprise. "If a young man likes a girl he has to be awfully careful about her family, and I can just see one of them trying to edge away from dad and remain good friends!"

"They have to give an imitation of sitting at ease enjoying themselves and they are obliged to smile brightly and agree perfectly with everything father says! Why, it brought tears to my eyes the other night to hear Billy's voice saying, 'Yes, Mr. Figgate, no, indeed, Mr. Figgate, or I agree with you to the limit, Mr. Figgate!'"

"Isn't there some way of camouflaging a nice young man and making him impress your father as a stupid young man?" suggested the bachelor uncle hopefully.

"When he begins to take note of one of your pet friends can't you think up some silly story about the boy or comment casually on his general lack of brains and boresome tendencies?"

"Not a chance," mourned his niece. "Father doesn't listen deliberately when I have company, but he's always sort of prowling around, you know, and he hears

us talk. When he doesn't like a man he tells me next morning that I'd win out in any endurance test that was ever run, and that I would have his sincere sympathies for my sufferings entertaining that unit wit, except that I deserve some punishment for asking such an impossibility to the house."

"If the young man impresses him he nabs him the next time he comes and I might just as well retire to the coal cellar. I simply am not present, and do you think I enjoy knowing that a perfectly good caller with a big box of candy and a theatre threat in his mind is being all muddled up and distracted with heavy conversation when his main idea in coming was to be amused and charmed?"

"Don't you see that it is going to end in everybody's running like mad to get away from me and I'll die an old maid?"

"It's far easier to stand when father doesn't like 'em. In that case he usually scares them to pieces by dropping his glasses down his nose and treating them to long surveys over the tops of the rims, meanwhile shaking the newspaper in his hands in vicious little jerks, spasmodically, as though his feelings had over-

come him and he was restraining himself by main force. He varies this by low growls and barks and finally he jumps up and walks away hurriedly, as though he didn't care where he went so long as it was away from me. You know, that sort of thing has its effect and it is a brave man who can bear up under it. And you're no idea how keen competition is and I can't afford to lose any of my men."

"If you girls would run a sort of clearing house of your admirers you would not have a set of prizes which ended in a snarl," approved the bachelor uncle. "It would be a sort of socialistic affair, with all things equal, and—"

"We'd just perfectly hate them equal," declared the very pretty girl. "It wouldn't be any fun or anything! But you haven't told me what to do about father! Ted Buncombe is coming tonight, and father is just crazy about Ted, and it is going to interfere horribly with my plans."

"Ted Buncombe?" repeated the bachelor uncle with interest. "Say, there's a chap for you! I'd like to see him myself! Guess I'll have around till he comes—"

"My goodness!" moaned the very pretty girl, jumping up and departing. "I'm going to start this minute and nag Ted at the front sidewalk and take him for a walk. I never saw such a family! It's hopeless!"—Exchange.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.
The middle of the past century there were many political parties of many different names, the result of the great excitement of the period. Some of them had very short lives, while others grew to such a strength that they were able, for a time, to control politics. One of these parties came to be known as the Know-Nothing. This party in 1855 suddenly appeared on the scene in several states, and then as rapidly declined.

The work of the Know-Nothings was closely allied with the American and Native parties, and it aimed, through very arbitrary and exclusive laws, to make politically powerless the large number of immigrants then settling in the United States, and through other means to check the growth of foreign influences.

The name is said to have been at first the Sons of '76, or the Order of the Star Spangled Banner. Its real name and objects were not revealed even to its members until they had reached the higher degree, and their constant answer, when questioned on these subjects—"I don't know!"—became almost a shibboleth of the order and gave it the popular name by which it is still known.

It was seriously believed by a great many that it was a part of the policy of the European government to send over to this country the undesirable elements of their population, so as to weaken the national character as well as the national tie, and thereby sow disorder in America. After the revolutionary outbreaks in Europe in 1818 great numbers of Germans came to America. They did not seek naturalization and some of them even vaunted that they would establish German states in the west and defy the government of the United States. These sentiments took on an alarming character in the popular imagination and opposition to them found expression in the halls of congress.

The rise of the Know-Nothings or American party is involved in obscurity. The party had for its tenets the exclusion of foreigners from all national, state and municipal offices. Its watchword was a saying attributed to Washington—"Put none but Americans on guard tonight!"

It finally became impossible to longer disguise the existence of the party or to preserve secret its tenets or its personnel. In 1858 the Know-Nothings came out as a distinct party, held a convention at Philadelphia and promulgated a platform. Almost every state in the union was represented. All secret machinery was abolished.

The moral agitation which expressed itself in a wave of Protestant fanaticism was symptomatic of the unnatural state of the public mind. On election day Catholic cathedrals had to be barricaded and churches of that denomination were frequently placed under military guard to prevent being fired or pillaged.

In the fall of 1854 the elections failed to fulfill the anticipations of those who hoped for a very large Know-Nothing vote. The party carried Massachusetts and Delaware and showed some strength in the Middle States. In 1855 it was successful in four New England States and in New York, Kentucky and California. In 1856 many of the adherents deserted the party and voted for John C. Fremont, and by the election of 1860 the Know-Nothings had entirely disappeared.

(Tomorrow—How Arnold's Treachery Was Revealed.)

ashed and the party went before the counting of a set of prizes which ended in a demand for more stringent naturalization laws, and in a less strong sense resistance to the "aggressive policy of the Roman Catholic church."

So long as the Know-Nothing party was one of secret lodges it had the same opportunity to grow as any other secret order, but it was asking too much to expect the country at large to give endorsement to public attack upon such a religious body on the part of a national political party.

The candidate who presented himself for admission to the first degree in the party placed his hand upon the Holy Bible and an accursed and pious religious body on the part of a national political party.

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Grandmother's Jelly

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Stories That Recall Others

What She Could Be.
Two tots were recently overheard discussing their plans for the future.

"What are you going to be when you get big?" asked one.

"Well, I'm not going to be married and I am not going to be an old maid," was the reply.

"You will have to be one or the other," was the reply.

"I won't either," was the rejoinder. "I guess I can be a nurse."

Like Father, Like Son.
The boy of five and his mother were riding on one of those cars with two long seats, facing each other. A comely young woman got on the car.

"Hi, sis!" shouted the tot to the woman, and his mother who did not recognize her as one of her friends was shocked.

"Look here, Johnny, you shouldn't speak to people like that," she reproached.

"Well, pop does," he replied.

Gleaned from Foreign Exchanges.
Unemployment due directly to the coal stoppage is increasing by leaps and bounds. For the week ended April 23, 1921, \$1,456,000 was paid out in unemployment benefits. Allowing for contributions, the fund is being depleted at the rate of \$1,250,000 a week and this sum is increasing rapidly. South Wales, industrially, is at a standstill, and dis-

trous is becoming acute. Children are underfed, and "becoming thinner week by week." In the meantime, no further progress towards a settlement has been made. The miners declare their intention to hold out, but here and there suggestions are being made that a ballot on the government's proposals should be taken. The railway services May 4 came down to fifty per cent. below normal.

Many Out of Work.—It is estimated that during last month 400,000 workpeople were thrown out of employment as a direct result of the coal stoppage, while a quarter of a million were put on short time. In nearly every district depletion of coal stocks has meant a further restriction in hours or suspension of work.

The total paid out of the unemployment fund between November 2, 1920, and April 23, 1921, was about \$14,500,000.

A Great Town Planner.—Professor Patrick Geddes, who has just returned from India, is one of the most interesting personalities of the day. Beginning as a man of science and a biologist of high repute, he has developed latterly in-

to a sociologist and an ardent student of and lecturer on civics. These last few years he has been busy town-planning in India, and he spends his winters in Bombay, where he is now professor of sociology. Professor Geddes recently drew out a plan for the new Jerusalem that Zionists are building as an annex to the old one in Palestine, and it is highly thought of.—London Chronicle.

Wise men make fools that fools may eat and get